# THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE REBELLION.

STATEMENT showing the number of men furnished by each State since April 1, 1861, in the different calls for men who were required for periods of three months or more. Also, showing the number of men credited to each State upon the basis of three years as a standard of computation.

### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##		Men furnished under Act of	Men furn	shed under A	et of May 3, red July 22	Men furnished	Cell July 2, 1862	Call Aug. 4, 1862,	Men fornished	Cali Oct. 17, 1863. (in-	Call March 14 1864, for 200,	Militia for 100	Men form	ished under	east of July	18,   Men	furnished ur 1864, for 30	nder call of D 0,000 men for	lec. 19,	Aggregate num ber of men fur maked under al	Aggregate num- ber of men fur- l nished under all
Main	Blate.	April 15, 1061,	and 25, 18	61, for 500,000	men for	June, 1862, by	for 300,000 for	3 for 380,000 MEi-	tion of June 15	draft in 1863), and Feb.	000 for 3 yra	in bet. April	1	2 3	veers 4 ve	n. 1 year	. 2 years.	3 years.	i years.	calls.	calls, reduced to
Milme 9 771		litis for 3 mos.	6 mos.	l year. 2 year	a 3 veste.		years.	ris lot a mor	for 6 mos.	men for 3 years.	1	1864	1 year.	. Jeans	Jen's		. 141	1 900		71 745	56 595
Secondary   Seco	Maine	771	TOTAL PARTY.				6,644			13,912			8,331	131	2,590	1 4,6	0 141	1,000	99	34 605	30.897
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Shool alsaid	Massachusetts	3,736			32,177		16,519		103			6,809		108	24,641	1,5	0 00		**	93 711	17.878
Commerciant   2,402	Rbode Island	3,147			6,286				****				1,223	196	891	. 7	19 1974	1 174			50.514
## 13,966   39,350   99,291   5,588   75,904   1,721   77,733   44,453   30,404   30,905   30	Connecticut	2,402			10,865		9,195						495	20 1	10,318	4	4 1010	20,057	67	464 158	381 696
Sew-Jersey 3,123   11,563   5,499   10,777   2,517   12,617   7,679   10,302   10,30	New-York	13,906	1	30,950	89,281	8,588	78,904						56,968	1,506	25,297	2 9,1	1,010	20,207	155	79 511	55 785
Pellay Trans. 29,175 S5,160 30,991 S2,105 S5,000 S5	New-Jersey	3,123	1		** ***		5,499									6,50	1 1,075		100		967 558
Delaware   775	Pennsylvania	20,175			00 100		30,891		3,708		45,617	7,675		433		18 20,74	4 204		**		10 303
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West Virginia 4,720 12,757 4,925 1,167 2,257 1,162 3,985 3,677 3,170 1,167 2,170 1,167 2,161 986 39,977 343 2,721 641 986 39,975 345 3,0	Maryland				9,355		3,586			7,350		1,297		246	3,727	4 3,2	7 430		**		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
1,735	West Virginia	900	1200000		12,757		4.925		1,148	3,988	3,857		1,726		202	. 2,1	2 9	-	**	Contract of the Contract of th	100 March 100 Ma
19.05   19.357   19.35   19.355   19.35   19.355   19.355   19.2	District of Columbia	4.720	10110111			S-10/18/2007	1.167			4,888	1,142		998	59	937 3	3 6	3 12	45.5.5	2	10,872	000 000
Indiana.	Ohio	12.357	2.000	000	09 059	CONTROL OF THE			2,736	32,837	36,221	36,254	25,613			. 21,73	1 641		••	317,133	155 992
Hilmois   4,890	Indiana	4 686			20 049			339	3,767	22,228	14,783	7,197	17,733	597		.   20,7:	6 243		***		010.004
Michigan.  781 23,546 17,656 11,469 10,669 2,134 10,921 86 5,832 9,620 15 236 15 24,439 11,472 958 15,489 10,669 2,134 10,921 86 5,832 9,620 15 236 15 24,438 10,672 2,734 10,921 86 5,832 9,620 15 236 15 24,438 10,672 2,734 2,633 10,672 3,661 10,672 3,662 10,673 3,662 3,	Illingis	4 820	0.000		OI ALO		58,689			32,179	21,351	11,368	13,482						**		212,004
Wisconsin	Michigan	781	-		23 546	7,000				20,047	7,697		5,983	57	6,492				**		80,000
Minnesota	Wisconsin	817	10000		25 499					15,469	10,059	2,134	10,921	86	5,832				**		70,000
10,591   968   21,987   24,438   3,284   3,386   10,672   3,901   4,662   60   168   7,161   14,102   168,773   86,192   19,501   10,591   2,715   199   29,324   28,324   3,284   3,284   3,284   3,889   9,733   3,901   4,662   60   168   7,162   1,002   108,773   86,192   108,773   10,591   2,715   199   29,324   28,324   4,785   9,409   5,084   169   10,137   1,986   7,540   70,348   7,654	Minnesota	930								3,652	3,494		2,794	205	239						19,673
Missouri 29,324 3,889 9,733 7,782 1,955 14,430 3,161 43 1,002 108,77 18,540 70,348 6entucky 5,129 29,966 6,443 4,785 9,409 5,348 169 10,137 1,966 75,405 78,540 70,348 6entucky 6,953 2,936 5,374 2,593 441 29 3 319 623 36 170 20,007 18,654 6,953 2,936 5,374 2,593 441 29 3 319 623 36 170 20,007 18,654 6,953 2,936 5,374 2,593 441 29 3 319 623 36 170 20,007 18,654 6,953 2,956 6,953 2,936 6,953 2,936 6,953 2,936 6,953 2,936 6,953 2,936 6,953 2,936 7,782 1,955 14,430 3,161 44 7,002 1,965 70,348 6,953 2,936 1,011 1,950 1,957 1,958	Lowa		1 2000		01 00Y		24,438			9,396	10,072	3,901	4,062		168				**		
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Kansas 650 6,953 2,956 7 12,07					00,000					4,785	9,409		5,084	169 1	0,137	THE RESERVED FOR	200		**		10,340
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Arkansas.  North Carolina.  5,701  1,750  216  216  Nevada.  0regon.  895  895  Washington Territory  Nebraska.  1,453  209  1,762  1,7			1		3,989	HE GROWN COLUMN	8.088	100000										****		12,077	12,077
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California	North Co. 1		1			The second second		2500		2000	-0893							****	2.5		
Comparison		1						a 2,50000		300,78	The state of							****	***		7,451
New-Mexico   1,510   864   21			(5.57.5)		THE RESIDENCE				100									****			216
Second					569							40							••	617	951
Nebraska		2010-0			895		100											****	••	895	293
Neuraska			5200				81														1 380
Colorado			3000				309				SHAROW								**	1	1,702
Dakota.			20.000		81		94				Dance.	·/ USDAS						****	***	181	181
New-Mexico					864		91													2,395	1,011
20 000   0 715 0 000 071 410   15 007   420 001   87 558   16.361   274 807   984 021   83.652   234.798 7.087   142.269 728   151,100 0,076   48,075   312   2,000,023   2,104,011	New-Mexico	1,510			004											7 777	E - 000	10.00	910	0.020.500	0.154.211
	Totals	93,326	2,715	,056 30,950	671,419	15,007	430,201		16,361	374,807	284,021	83,652	234,798	7,087 1	12,269 7	28 1151,1	5 5,076	48,075	312	2,655,523	2,104,011

## PREE TRADE.

### Letter from Peter Cooper.

To the Editors of my country, and more especially to the Editors of The Evening Post and Commercial Adver-tiser of this city:

It is with more than ordinary regret that I am empelled to differ in opinion with friends whom I espect, in relation to their favorite theory of an anqualified free trade with foreign countries. I agree with all who contend for an unqualified domestic free trade in every article that is the product of American soil or of American labor.

For all of these I would secure every facility of convenient and rapid exchange throughout the length and breadth of our country.

I agree with my friends that free trade is beautiful in theory, and would be in practice between men and nations where all things are equal, and where all would actually weigh and measure all the products of labor by one uniform standard of measure or value. Such a measure of value should be as unyielding in its nature as gold and silver.

It should be a measure that has an inherent value in itself, the result of labor actually expended in producing it equal in amount to the labor that has been expended on the article for which gold and silver, or its equivalent, is to be given in exchange allers, or its equivalent, is to be given in exchange.

The fathers of our country and our exports fell off to a mere in orthing.

Why were all these scenes of wreck and ruin brought en our country? Mr. Cary has well said, "It was because our country depted a British policy, that has drained to itself the wealth that did not resist it." The result of the two systems, as shown in contrast, is as follows: Our national system, as seen in 1810, 1829, 1842 and 1861, when labor was well paid, money plenty, immigration geat and prosperity universal.

It is well for us, the people, to look at the condition of our country during the times when we were introducing what I call the British monopoly system of free trade when this system was allowed to preate in connection with our use of the paper incorporated State banks.

The consequences, as they appeared in 1817, 1834 and 1857, when labor was ally paid, money searce, immigration feel look and our exports and our exports an It is with more than ordinary regret that I an

in itself, the result of labor actually expended in producing it equal in amount to the labor that has been expended on the article for which gold and silver, or its equivalent, is to be given in exchange. When the Government has secured for our country such a measure of value, and has paid the National debt, and when it has caused a gold and silver, dollar to be held in readiness to redeem every paper dollar that is allowed to circulate as money; when that time has arrived we may with less danger ventures to introduce a system of free trade with foreign nations. Every attempt that has been made toward the system of free trade with foreign nations, in connection with our use of an ever-expanding and connection with our use of an ever-expanding and a source, the must in the future, as it has done, prove a delusion and a snare, the must in the future, as it has done, prove a delusion and a snare, the must in the future, as it has done, prove a delusion and a snare, the must in the future, as it has done, prove a delusion and a snare, the must insvitably follow a policy that would leave our own people unemployed while we are buying foreign luxuries to be paid for by exporting the raw materials of our own country, and then bringing upon our country all the waste of time, interest and labor that must be lost between the product and labor that must be lost between the product and labor that must be lost between the product and labor that must be lost between the product and thus save the farming interests of the country a steady and reliable home-market, and thus save the farming interests of the country as teady and reliable home-market, and thus save the farming interests of the country as teady and reliable home-market, and thus save the farming interests of the country as teady and reliable home-market, and thus save the farming interests of the country as teady and reliable home-market, and thus save the farming interests of the country as teady and reliable home-market, and thus save the farming interests of th

We should not forget that one of the great causes that led to the American Revolution was the determination on the part of Great Britain to force its manufactured articles on its colonies, to be paid for by sending raw materials to England, and in this part of the world, shall give employment to our preventing the colonies from manufacture for preventing the colonies from manufacture for government, by which it is that the policy of the solid lialand the wealth of existing the solid lialand the wealth of existing to be paid to its little flatand the wealth of existing to be preventing the colonies in the properties of the solid lialand the wealth of existing the solid lialand the work of a thousand men.

To see the folly of yielding to a British policy we have only to look at the effects produced on our country during the war with Grees Britain.

At that time, when our fossign rade was ext off, labor was in demand and meney abundant; furnaces and mills were built, and all activally employed, was were high and our National debt small. Four years later came the British free-trade system.

At once all was changed—mills and furnaces and mills were built, and all activally employed, and our poorters and the poor was all was changed—mills and furnaces were milled. The price of land declined, the solid lialand the solid lialand the solid lialand the state of the properties of the solid lialand the solid lialand the

for his surplus product?"

He was compelled to answer by saying, "that, except for cotton, the American farmer has neither foreign nor a home market."

Gen. Jackson, like a wise statesman, advised his countrymen "to draw from agriculture the supersbundant labor and employ it in mechanism and manufactories."

anufactories."

He then said, "We have been too long subject to

He then said, "We have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants; it is time we became a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the pauper labor of Europo, we should feed our own and give them employment."

At this time complaints continued to increase until things grew so bad that in 1828 our Government found it necessary to adopt what I call a true American system of free trade. It was a system of free trade that extended to all parts of our own country on all articles that are the product of our own soil or labor.

To encourage this system duties were levied on imports, that soon gave new life and energy to the trade and business of the country.

The public debt was soon paid off, and prosperity became universal.

national wealth and general prosperity by the ap-plication of knowledge, economy, and well directed labor. Peter Cooper.

#### Bobert B. Minturn-Enlogy by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg.

The chapel of St. Luke's Hospital was dense ly crowded yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the repetition, by the Rev. Dr. Mublenberg, of his sermon on the death of Robert B. Minturn. The usual preliminary services of the Episcopal Church closed with singing the 115th hymn, the first stanza of which we give as an indication of the central idea of the address:

Blest is the man whose softening neart Feels all another's pain; To whom the supplicating eye Is never raised in vain.

Dr. Muhlenberg read an extract from the proceedings The public debt was soon paid off, and prosperity became universal.

By degrees, between 1834 and 1842, the tariff was repealed; the mills were again stopped; furnaces closed; lands fallen to half price; the sheriff at work; States repudiating their debts; the Treasury mable to borrow at home or abroad, and bankrupt laws passed by Congress.

In 186 the national system was again tried, and in less than five years the production of iron alone rose from 200,000 tuns to 800,000 tuns.

Prosperity was universal; mines were opened; In 186 the national system was again tried, and in less than five years the production of iron alone rose from 200,000 tuns to 800,000 tuns.

Prosperity was universal; mines were opened; mills were built and money plenty, and the public and private revenues greater than ever.

Once more, in 1846, the British free-trade policy on the product of the p

standing the discovery of gold in California, money was as high as ever.

British iron and cloth came in and gold went out. In 1857 the calimination was reached, and a crise of rain came on.

The Treasury was again nearly bankrupt. In three years immigration fell below the point of 28 years before, and our exports fell off to a mere.

Why were all these scenes of wreck and ruin brought on our country? Mr. Cary has well said, "It was because our country adopted a British policy, that has drained to itself the wealth that did not resist it." The result of the two systems, as shown in contrast, it as follows: Our national system, as seen in 1810, 1828, 1842 and 1801, when has drained to resist it." The result of the two systems, sa show in contrast it as follows: Our national system, as seen in 1810, 1828, 1842 and 1801, when labour was well paid, money plenty, immigration grout on country during the times when we were introducing what I call the British monopoly systems of free trade—when this system was allowed to operate in connection with our use of the paper money of incorporated State banks.

The consequences, as they appeared in 1817, though it may look as beautiful as the whitest pulcate of old, if it is intended to operate in connection with a proper circulating medium, should be draided as we would dread the presence of a pestilence.

The fathers of our Constitutional Government intended to guard their well all attempts to legislate the state of the state

## FENIANISM.

Proceedings of the Fenian Sconte-Adjournment Subject to the Call of the Chairman-Address to the Circles-President Roberts and Gen. Sweener to go on a Western Tour-Statement of Senator Mechan.

The Fenian Senate reassembled on Saturday morning. The most interesting portion of the proceed

When mortals are meteorologically accursed n some other Sphere they are sent to New York to spend the Winter. We have every kind of weather ere during this season, except that whichlis agreeable. At long intervals we are favored with a few pleasant hours, but they are vouchsafed, we are persuaded, only to enable us to appreciate the position of Tantaics, and teach us the Dantean sorrow of enjoyment remembered in the midst of pain.

Yesterday, for instance, was a slight mitigation of Fate. We should soon have grown resigned to the de-plorable and altogether unrelieved condition of a Metropolis mirrored in mire, as it was on Fridsy and Saturday, but for the freezing ami clear skies of yesterday, rendering walking instead of wading possible, and suicide a speculation rather than a luxury.

We suggest that we the citizens of New-York, after the manner of the Southerners before the war, call a meeting, and resolve that we will not have any more such weather; and if Nature persist in disregarding our comfort, that we refuse to have any further associa-tion with the fanatical old lady, and declare her as Abolitionist of the first water.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS THIEVES,—Yesterday forenoon Augustas Tristam and Thomas Clark were brought before the superintendent at Eridgeport, on a bench warrant, and put to plead on a charge of grand larceny. They plead not guilty, and were placed under 205,000 bonds each to appear before the Superior Court for trial; failing to procure which, they were committed to jest. Their trial will probably take place at the March jern of the court.

Hatford Press. Jes. 18.

### CITY NEWS.

THE SIGMA PHI CLUB of the City of New-York will give its Annual Dinner at the Maison Dorée this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Sewing Machine Operators' Society will repeat their vocal and instrumental concert at Dodworth Hall this evening, by special request.

A public meeting commemorative of the ratification of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery will be held or Wednesday evening, 31st inst., at Cooper Institute The Rev. J. Sella Martin, Frederick Douglass, Theo dore Tilton, and others, will address the meeting.

THE UNION PARTY IN 1865.-THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1866 contains the resolutions of the Union State Conventions on Reconstruction and Impartial

A MODEL VESSEL-MASTERPIECE OF MECHAN IBM.—The finest model of a full-rigged clipper ship to be seen in this or probably any other country, has just been completed by Alson Dean of Ithaca, in this State, and seen in this or probably any other country, has just been completed by Alson Dean of Ithaca, in this State, and what gives it peculiar interest is the fact that the builder never served an apprenticeship at shipbuilding, or any other mechanical trade, nor had he ever seen a ship. His ideas were wholly gathered from pictures and the small craft sailing upon Ithaca Lake, as this is his first visit to a scaport town. His model is now at Springmeyer's cabinet warehouse. No. 722 Broadway, and, if not soon disposed of, will be exhibited to the public. It is perfect in every outline and delineament; and, for beauty of form, style and high finish, challenges the world for its equal. It is full-rigaed, medium elipper vessel, with three masts, numerous yards, and all the requisite cordage, with pullers, all in working order. Even the brass force-pump upon deck can be operated. It is built to a scale of 4-inch to the foot, is five feet long, one foot wide and six inches depth of hold, thus representing a vessel of 4-inch to the foot, is five feet long, one foot wide and six inches depth of hold, thus representing a vessel of 240 feet in length, 48 feet heam, 24 feet hold, with a register of 2,713; tuns. It took Mr. Dean 18 months to build it, and in its construction are 7,336 different pieces of wood, from and brass, all handmade, to say nothing of the pins, nails and brads. All the minute portions have received attention, even to the sashes for the arched glass windows, panel doors of satin and rosewood, narrow mabogany plank decking stanchhous sealed with curied maple, skylights, port windows, capatones, gun monated on fore quarter, staircases, mee on deck and mounting the rigging, lifebonts stored away and hung to the davits, carred flying dragon figurehead; and beneath the name "Union" on the stern is a fine oil painting of our lamented President, guarded by two golden sea-horses. The vessel is riding at anchor with two cables out in a chopped sea, the white-created waves admirably represented with, the various monate

A FLAGMAN RUN OVER AND KILLED ing portion of the proceed prous measures for stirring ughout the country. Col. road, at Ninety-second-st. and Fourth-ave. Deceased had evidently been run over by a train of cars, as the body was shockingly mutilated. Officers Backley and Miller of the Twenty-third Precinct were nstified, and decided to convey the remains to the Statiou-House, and to do so found it necessary to pass through the tunnel, which extends fron Ninety-ninth to Ninety-seventh-sts. In order to avoid the danger of passing trains the officers requested John McGarrity, foreman of aging of laborers on the railroad, to flag the approaching trains, and also to lend them a hand-car on which to transport the corpse. Both requests were refused by him. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 55 years, and resided in Ninety-third st.

Last evening an inquest was held upon the body by Coroner Wildey, and, from the evidence, it would appear that the deceased went into the tunnel for the purpose of satisfying himself that all was right, and, stepping aside to avoid a New-Haven train bound down, was struck upon the head by a Harlem train bound up, and instantly killed. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

MIDNIGHT MARAUDERS.—Early on Sunday morning Thomas Hearn, who occupies apartments in the premises at the south-west corner of Twenty are eventh-st, and Tenth ave., was awakened by a noise in this room, and looking up, was horrified to see a man beading over him with a large knife in his hand. The introder informed him that if he made the least noise is life would pay the forfeit. While thus situated a comrade of the raffian rified a buresu drawer of a gold at the transled. The girl accounts for her action by saying that Calimyer had seduced her under promise of marriage, and she had lately ascertained that he was engaged to be married to a young lady up-town.

Attempted Robbery in Jehn-st.—A Safe Blown Open by Burgiars.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning while Officers Westerday morning while Officers Wes

Attempted Robbery in John-st.—A Safe Blown Open by Burgiars.

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Attempted Robbery in John-st.—A Safe Blown Open by Burgiars.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning their escape, in their flight dropping the check and the pennies.

Strakge Suicide By A German.—On Saturday Coroner Gover held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of Charics Hacfner. For some time past the deceased has been very intemperate, and on Thursday last be called upon a friend in William Jessop & Sons, Nos. 91 and 93 John-st. The same time past the deceased has been very intemperate, and on Thursday last be called upon a friend in William Jessop & Sons, Nos. 91 and 93 John-st. The same time past the deceased has been very intemperate, and on Thursday last be called upon a friend in William Jessop & Sons, Nos. 91 and 93 John-st. The same time past the deceased has been very intemperate, and on Thursday last be called upon a friend in William Jessop & Sons, Nos. 91 and 93 John-st. The salar on the base of the intention of the debt, and then based him good-by. As he was somewhat intoxicated, nothing was th ught of the affair. In a short time a screan was heard, and the unfortunate man was found standing is a copper boiler filled with scalding beer, in the rear of the brewery, No. 266; William-st., where he was employed. He was at once removed and taken to the above institution, where he was found to be terribly scaled. He died on Friday night. The jury rendered a vertical of suicide Deceased was aged about 30 years, and a native of Germany.

MAN DANGEROUSLY BEATEN.—Ely Yates was on Saturday arrested by Officer Jewett of the Twenty-ninth Freeinct on a charge of having, on Priday night, committed an assault on James Philips of No. 17 East Twenty-cighthest. It is alleged that the prisoner struck young Philips on the head, knecking inm down, and causing concussion of the brain. He is now lying in a dangerous con

Margaret Kinney, residing at No. 150 East Tenth-st. caused the arrest of Dr. Herman Camp of No. 11 Carroll-place, on the charge of having procured an abortion on her. While the case was under examination at the Keen Market Police Court on Statutay aftersoon Market Police Court on S

before Justice Mansfield, the complainant left the room, went into the prison yard, adjoining, and deliberately drank nearly an ounce of landanum. The action was witnessed by Jucob Cohen, one of the attaches of the prison, and he at once gave the alarm. Dr. Acheson, together with Dr. Camp, applied the necessary anti-dotes, and in a short time she was pronounced out of danger. The mother and sister of the wretched woman were sitting in the count-room at the time, but knew nothing of the affair until it was all over.

CHANGE IN THE COMMAND OF THE THIRTY SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—Since the resignation of Col. Ashley from the command of the 37th Regiment N. Y. S. M. .. considerable dissatisfaction has existed among the line officers and the file by the illegal man ner in which a new Colonel was forced upon them through the machinations of a small clique composed of a number of the field onicers. The facts of the case, however, recently came under the notice of the State Adjutant-General, who immediately decided that the election whereby Lieut-Col. Catin had been foisted upon the regiment as its chief was both illegal and dishonorable, and ordered another election to be held at once. This real election was accordingly held a few days ago, and resulted in the choice of Capt. Wm. Farrar-formerly in command of one of the companies—sease. Colonel. The selection has created general satisfaction throughout the regiment, the members of which are now in hopes of iofusing it with an excellence and vitality which will make it equal to any militia organization in the State of New-York. CHANGE IN THE COMMAND OF THE THIRTY

FATALLY INJURED.—On Saturday afternoon Ardrew Habn fell from a building in Seventy-third-st., where he was at work, and sustained injuries from the effect of which he died on the same evening at his residence, One-hundred-and-ninth-st, near Second-ave, whither he was conveyed soon after the accident. Last evening Coroner Wildey held an inquest on the bedy, and a verdiet of accidental death was rendered by the jury. Deceased was a native of Germany, aged 49 years.

BOLD ROBBERY IN BROADWAY .- While Mr BOLD ROBBERY IN BROADWAY.—While Mr. John H. Stebbins of No. 182 West st. was passing down Broadway on Friday evening, when near the corner of Prince-st. he was attacked by three men. Two of the party held his arms, while the third robbed him of his watch, valued at \$35. The victim acreamed for help, and Officer Sullivan of the Fourteenth Precinct ran up and arrested one of the thieves, named James Kelly. The others made their escape. The watch was not recovered. Justice Dowling on Saturday committed the accused for trial.

A SILENT SEWING-MACHINE, making the lebrated "Wilcox & Gibbs Stitch," strong, elastic and rable. Wilcox & Gibbs, No. 368 Broadway.

### A German Physician Arrested on a Charge of Swindling.

Dr. August Supp, who pretends to keep an ntelligence office at No. 143 Hester-st., and one Frank Callmeyer, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Mansfield, at the Essex Market Police Court, on the charge of swindling. The complainant in the case is Mr. August Henkel of No. 222 Avenue B. He states that in November last he came to this country from Germany, and is consequently unacquainted with our manners or customs. While lately looking for employment he passed the office of Dr. Supp, which bore a sign announcing in German that all would find employment there who applied. On entering he was mot by Dr. Supp, who, in answer to his interrogatories, in formed him that for the sum of \$270 he would guarantee him employment did not suit the complainant, and Supp then proposed that he should purchase an interest in the employment office owned by Callmeyer. The latter, who was present at the time, and who seemed to be a sort of partner or assistant to Supp, expressed his willingness to accept Henkel as a partner, and gave a glowing account of the business transacted by him. Believing the representations made to him, Henkel finally closed with the offer, and accompanied the accused to the office of a lawyer, by whom the necessary papers were drawn up and signed by the respective parties, and the victim then handed over \$270. He also paid the lawyer \$10 for drawing up the papers. Subsequently Henkel ascertained that the parties were not licensed to pursue the business indicated above, and he therefore claims that he has been swindled. On hearing of the above statement, Justice Mansfield held the prisoners to ball in the sum of \$1,000 each. Supp is aged 59 years, and is also a German. Callmeyer is aged 20 years, and is also a German. Callmeyer is aged 20 years, and is also a German. Callmeyer is aged 20 years, and is also a German. On Friday morning last, a young lady named Annie Gesher, who says that he seduced her, met him in Grand-st., and, placing a pistol to his breast, palled the trigger. Fortunately for him the weapon was only at half-cock and did not explode. He gave her into the custody of Officer Green of Callmeyer, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Mansfield, at the Essex Market Police Court, on the

#### Anniversary of Sabbath School Missionary Association of the Fourteenth-st Presbyterian Church.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Sabbath School Missionary Association of the Fourteenth-st. Presbyterian Church was celebrated at the church, corner Fourteenth-st. and Second-ave., last evening. In spite of the unpleasant coolness of the evening, the In spite of the unpleasant coolness of the evening, the building was well filled with the children and teachers of the Sabbath School and their friends. The services were inaugarated with reading a portion of Scriptura, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Coe. Several hymns were sung by the children, aided by the choir of the church. Interesting addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, and Mr. M. B. Lowis, the Association's missionary in Minnesota. The reports of the Treasurer and Managers were read, detailing much interesting information in reference to the work which had been accomplished during the past year. From these we learn that the receipts of the Association for the year 1855 amounted to \$1,159 66, making the total amount received by the Association during the ten years of its existence \$7,352 64, nearly all of which has been contributed by the children of the Sabbath Schools. The report of the Missionary showed that during the year he had established in various parts of the extreme West, mostly in Nebraska and Minnesota, 95 Sabbath Schools, containing 721 teacners and 4,467 scholars. In the ten years during which the Association has been in existence, their missionaries have established 490 Sabbath Schools, containing 3,668 teachers and 22,370 scholars. They have donated to destitute Sabbath Schools 160 libraries, and have now 10 libraries on hand, which will shortly be seat to destitute schools in the West. The amonal election of officers was held, and the services closed with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Coe. building was well filled with the children and teachers

## Modern Spiritualism Considered.

Modern Spiritualism Considered.

The Rev. Dr. Frothingham kept up his end of the Fortieth-st. Church last evening, by an admirable discourse on the "Character and Tendencies of Modern Spiritualism." His repetation as a thinker, bis undoubted oratorical pewers, and his broad and liberal views of Christianty combine to attract to his audiences many studions and progressive minds of both sexes. According to the lecturer, beliefs are not true because they are old, nor yet because they are found in the Bible, nor even if recleved from spirits. The truth of all belief is to be tested by its rationale. We believe Christ's words because they are true, not as true because he tanght them. The central idea of modern spiritualism, by opening the way between this and the after world, banished purgatory, judgment and hell; and if there be no hell there is no damnation, no laws to enforce, no abstract evit, no original sin. Admit this door opened and the Divine Scheme of Redemption, the Fail of Man, the Atonement, the Cross, Viantous Sacrifice, and the whole doorms of Evangelies' churches is swept away as useless lumber and supersition. Spiritualism gives us instead to believe: First, that God is a spirit, whose sensible shadow is the Universe, and whose essence is Truth and Love; second, man is a spirit whose sphere ever encircles him; third, he is continually progressing always to the better, inspired with hope; fourth, he is related to all who are this side or beyond death by an unbroken chain. I am thankful for this uprooting of old supersitions, even while I see something to deplore, to warn against, faults to avoid. It has done what logic and learning have failed to do in getting rid of the pernicious dogma of the Fail of Man. If it were only for this, we should be grateful.

DIVISION OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY .- Meetings have been held at Jamestown and Sinclairville, with a view to a division of the county. At the last meeting, at the Allen House in Jamestown to hear the report of the committee sent to Sinclairville to consult with a committee from the north part of the county in relation to a division, Mr. Lockwood, one of said committee, made a report that the line proposed as the re-sult of that conference was the north lines of the towns of Cherry Creek, Gerry, Ellery, Harmony, Sherman, and French Creek. After a full and free discussion of the subject by several gentlemen, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

tion was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That it is the sense of this meeting that the lines adopted should be the north line of the towns of Cherry Creek, Charlotte, Ellery, Harmony and Sherman, leaving the future position of Mins in the hands of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Allen, an Executive Committee,

consisting of W. D. Shaw, A. R. Catlin, L. B. Sessions, J. R. Robertson, and C. E. Weeks, were appointed a committee to take charge of the matter of raising funds and appointing town committees to circulate petitions.

Latest Ship News.

Ranker New-Orleans Jan. Steamer Neshamock, Wincheater, New-Orleans Jan. Ship Helene (Brem.), Raschen, Bremen 60 days, with make, and pass, to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Ship Helene (Brem.), Raschen, Bremen 60 days, with make, and pass, to Ceaser & Pauli,
BELOW.

Ships Constellation and Eugenia.
Bark Bessie Harris.
Brigs Machias and J. Britmore.

MEMORANDA.

The schooner Ozell, strived from Para 20th inst., reports 12th inst, at 4 a. m., ist. 23 44, lon. 63 II, bourded steamer Louises Moore, from Naw-York for Beaufort, N. C. The Capital stated that on Startoly night, 6th inst, of Cape Hatterns, as perienced a gale from N. centing W., with very heavy see, and was obliged to run before it; he had at this time but two days' coal; the ship was not manageable under sail, she being too deep by the stem jabout 9 a. m. 12th, ship Granita State, from Calino for New-York, bore down, and furnished steamer with provisions, sails and spars for square sail, and also supplied him with some water casks to fill with water for ballast, and advised the Capitain to bear away for St. Thomas, which was done.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
ON THE FIFTH AVE. SKATING POND,
ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING. Jan. 23,
A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
TWO FULL BANDS OF MUSIC.
This will undoubtedly be the finest Carnival ever given in

this country,

The country,

The country,

The country for sale at the Fifth Avenue Hotal and at the Point. A Costumer will be in attendance.

Of F. OATMAN, Manager.

The Gates will open at 12 o'clock. The Carnivel will commence at 1 p. m.



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